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No. 06- OFFICE OF THE CLERK

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

MACTEC, INC.,

Petitioner,

V.

STEVEN GORELICK,

Respondent.

On Petition For A Writ of Certiorari
To The United States Court of Appeals
for the Tenth Circuit

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- 1. Whether arbitration agreements may alter the judicial review provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1 et seq., including in this case eliminating any right to appeal from an adverse decision of the district court, an issue as to which the courts of appeal are in clear and acknowledged conflict.
- 2. Whether the interpretation of such an agreement purporting to alter federal statutory procedures is governed by federal common law, as the Tenth Circuit presumed in this case, or the state law governing the interpretation of the agreement, as the Fifth Circuit has determined.

RULE 29.6 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Petitioner MACTEC, Inc. is a privately held corporation. No entity currently owns more than 50% of the stock of MACTEC, Inc. Wachovia Capital Partners 2002, LLC, which owns more than 10% of MACTEC, Inc., is an indirect subsidiary of Wachovia Corp., a publicly traded company.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
QUESTIONS PRESENTED	ř
RULE 29.6 CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	ii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	v
OPINIONS BELOW	1
JURISDICTION	_ 1
STATUTE INVOLVED	1
STATEMENT	1
A. The Dispute and the Arbitration	1
B. The District Court Confirmation	3
C. The Tenth Circuit Dismisses Appeal	4
REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION	5
I. The Petition Should Be Granted To Resolve The Clear, Acknowledged, And Persistent Conflicts Within The Federal Courts Of Appeal As To Whether Parties May, In Pre-Dispute Agreements, Alter The Standard For Judicial Review Of Arbitration Decisions	5
A. The Legal Context for the Conflict Below	6
B. The Conflict Among the Circuits	10
C. The Circuit Courts' Conflict Can and Should be Resolved by the Granting of this	3
Petition	17

11.	The Petition Should Be Granted Because The Tenth Circuit's Approach Allowing Private Parties To Alter The Federal Statutory Provisions, Particularly The Right To Appeal, Is Directly Centrary To The Plain Language Of The FAA		
	A.	Plain Language of the FAA	21
	B.	Decision Cannot be Based on "Federal Policy" Grounds	22
III.	Ter Sta Cor	is Petition Should Be Granted Because The oth Circuit Applied Federal, Rather Than te, Law To Interpret This Agreement in onflict With The Decisions Of The Fifth cuit And This Court	24
	OII		
CO	NCL	USION	27
A DI	DEN	DIV	

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System v. Dimension Financial Corp.,	
474 U.S. 361 (1986)	23
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F.3d 790 (5 th Cir. 2002)	11, 25
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Inc., 912 So.2d 34 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2005)	8, 15
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of Leland Stanford Junior University, 489	
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(viii)

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Overlooked Problem of Party Autonomy in	
Dispute Resolution, 51 Hastings L. J.	
1199 (2000)	18
Kenneth M. Curtin, An Examination of Contractual	
Expansion and Limitation of Judicial Review of	
Arbitral Awards, 15 Ohio St. J. on Disp.	
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Felix Frankfurter, Some Reflections on the Reading	
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Eric Van Ginkel, Expanded Judicial Review Revisited:	
Kyocera Overturns LaPine, 4 Pepp. Disp.	
Resol. L.J. 47, 59 (2003)	19
Having ADR Conversations Across Cultures,	
22 ALTHCL 111 (2004)	20
Di Jiang-Schruerger, Perfect Arbitration =	
Arbitration - Litigation, 4 Harv. Negot. L.	
Rev. 231, 232 (1999)	18
Bradley King, Through Fault of Their Own - Applying	
Bonner Mall's Extraordinary Circumstances	
Test to Heightened Standard of Review Clauses,	
45 B.C. L. Rev. 943 (2004)	19
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Judicial Review of an Arbitration Award:	
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Agreements? 136 Conn. L. Rev. 609 (2004)	19
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Changes the Calculus when Considering	
Contractual Arbitration Clauses,	-
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Review Over Arbitration Cases Federal	

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Trial Advoc. 423 (2003)	19
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of Judicial Review of Arbitral Awards,	
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Expanded Judicial Review of Arbitration	
Awards Under the Federal Arbitration Act,	
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OPINIONS BELOW

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JURISDICTION

The court of appeals entered its judgment on October 26, 2005. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATUTE INVOLVED

Section 16 of the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 16, states in part that "[a]n appeal may be taken from (1) an order ... confirming or denying confirmation of an award or partial award."

STATEMENT

A. The Dispute and the Arbitration

This case arises out of a multi-million dollar dispute over the meaning of a short amendment (the "Revision") to an agreement between Petitioner MACTEC, Inc. ("MACTEC") and respondent Steven Gorelick. Gorelick contended that MACTEC, as a result of the Revision, owed Gorelick \$3,000 per use of any type of groundwater remediation well, even public domain technology. MACTEC claimed the Revision related only to the two patented technologies specifically mentioned in the Revision.

Three years after the execution of the Revision, Gorelick initiated arbitration pursuant to the arbitration clause in the original agreement. At the June 10, 2002 hearing on the matter, MACTEC repeatedly attempted to introduce evidence supporting MACTEC's interpretation of the Revision, including written evidence showing Gorelick's acquiescence for almost three years to MACTEC's construction of the Revision, the absurdity of a construction of the Revision under which MACTEC would have agreed to pay Gorelick \$3,000 for each remediation well, even though MACTEC's total gross profit per remediation well was about \$200, and other evidence. All of the evidence proffered by MACTEC was admissible under California law, which governed the Revision and the arbitration. Under California law, there is no contract that is "impervious to attack by parol evidence . . . the court must consider extrinsic evidence of possible ambiguity. Trident Center v. Connecticut General Life Ins. Co., 847 F.2d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1988) (applying California law) (emphasis added).

At the opening of the hearing, however, the single arbitrator announced that, contrary to California law he would refuse to consider any extrinsic evidence of possible ambiguity, ruling that since he believed the agreement was plain and unambiguous extrinsic evidence was inadmissible. He said during opening arguments, "We're not going to get into what intentions were . . . because it's a contract case." The arbitrator repeated this position throughout the hearing.

¹ Section 11 of the agreement provided that "[t]his Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California in every respect, including but not limited to validity, interpretation and performance and breach."

² Hearing Tr. at 22, Ct. App. App. at 210.